

By Authority

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1864 IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

## CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

## Teachers' Examinations.

All those teachers whose certificates have expired will be required to take the examinations during the forthcoming convention. This rule refers to all certificates under two years, issued up to May 1st, 1888.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,  
Inspector-General of Schools.  
Education Office, April 2, 1889.  
79-31 1265-2

MR. C. MEINKE has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, vice Dr. A. F. Raymond, who has resigned on account of ill health.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, April 3, 1889.  
51-21 1265-11

MR. S. REEMANO has this day been appointed Found Master for the Government Found at Napoosoo, (Kauai), S. E. E. Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 3, 1889. 1265-31

MR. J. W. KALUA has this day been appointed Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Waialae, Island of Maui.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 3, 1889. 1265-31

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.  
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.  
Honolulu, April 1, 1889.

MR. JOHN S. SMITHIES has this day been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port and Collection District of Mahukou, Hawaii, vice C. E. Sullivan, resigned.

A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
Collector-General.  
W. L. GIBBS,  
Minister of Finance.  
75-31 1264-24

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
Honolulu, April 1, 1889.

The following persons have been appointed Assessors and Collectors of Taxes for the respective Taxation Divisions of the Kingdom, in accordance with an Act to amend and regulate the Law, relating to the appointment and tenure of office of Tax Assessors and Tax Collectors, and the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, approved the 21st day of August, A. D. 1888.

C. A. BROWN, 1st Division, Island of Oahu.

H. G. TREADWAY, 2d Division, Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.

HERBERT C. AUSTIN, 3d Division, Island of Hawaii.

JOSEPH K. FARLEY, 4th Division, Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.  
75-31 1264-41

On THURSDAY, May 24, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of Allerton Hall, will be sold at Public Auction, the lease of such remnants of Government land in Honolulu, Hawaii, as may exist between the lands of Kuliwa and Kaala and being at present uncultivated or unused.

Terms—Lease for 30 years.  
Upset price \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 29, 1889. 1264-31

On THURSDAY, May 24, 1889, at the front entrance of Allerton Hall at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, the lease of the land known as "Wakia," Ewa, Maui, and containing an area of 1115 acres more or less.

Terms—Lease for 10 years.  
Upset price, \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

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In making a few remarks the other day, suggested by some specimens of handiwork from the Kamehameha schools, we alluded briefly to the very general tendency of young men to avoid occupations involving manual labor or any considerable amount of physical exertion, and to get their living by means of their wits.

Bodily exercise of a severe, and even sometimes of an exhausting kind, is considered all right, provided it comes in the way of what is called "sport," and is not done for pay. The young man who would despise walking a mile on a good street to save fifty cents in hack hire, will tramp all day over hills and through thickets, and carry a gun to boot, for the chance of killing a few birds. In many ways it is constantly shown that it is not so much mere laziness and the fear of work which is responsible for the tendency referred to, as it is a false pride, fostered by the prevalence of certain unwholesome social conditions, and a consequent desire to avoid all occupations, which are not "genteel."

In the complex organization of modern society, industrial and commercial, there must be, of necessity, a considerable number of persons who live by their wits, that is, in the sense of working with their hands rather than with their brains. Without such, the world's business cannot be carried on. This kind of work is quite as necessary as any other, and somebody has got to do it. Trying to live by one's wits is all right, therefore, provided the wits are enough above the average of others around us to justify us in so doing. The trouble has been, that too many young people of no originality, no unusual force of character, no intellectual gifts beyond the most ordinary and commonplace, and no especial talent in any one direction, have, upon the very moderate capital of a fairly good education, neat penmanship, and a presentable personal appearance, struck out for such callings in life as would minister to their social ambition, rather than for those for which nature has designed them.

This tendency has seemed to be quite as strong among the better educated young Hawaiians, as among the boys in America and elsewhere, and with results quite as unfortunate, if not more so. In a large proportion of cases, those of this class who have come upon the stage of active life within the last dozen or more years, have shown a contempt for such positions as they could have easily obtained, and which they were well qualified to fill, and sought to make a living at something more "intellectual," law and politics for instance. Some of these, who happened to possess a natural aptitude for their chosen avocations, have succeeded fairly well, and made creditable records for themselves. In too many instances, however, the lawyer has degenerated into the tricky pettifogger, or what is known in some places as a "shyster," and the would-be "statesman" turned out to be only a more or less successful demagogue, ready, at any time, to barter his influence or his vote for place or profit.

So general is the recognition of this fact, that it has come to be a very common remark among those foreigners who have lived here the longest, and who know the country and its people best, that the best natives—the steady, the most industrious, honest, and in every way reliable—are the old natives; men and women of forty years of age and upwards who were brought up under the influences of a generation ago. We have heard such remarks scores, if not hundreds, of times, and from people of different nationalities and of widely differing ideas in religion, politics, and almost everything else. In fact, there are not wanting those who, looking only at certain unsatisfactory results, and not stopping to inquire if these are not largely due to causes which are remediable, will tell us bluntly that "they do not believe in educating kanakas."

In many instances the people who talk in this way have no unkind feelings towards natives, and no intention of being illiberal. Nevertheless, they do the Hawaiian people a great injustice, and if their ideas could be carried out to their logical

results, they would do both the Hawaiians and the foreigners a serious injury. What the Hawaiian needs is, not to be denied an education, but to be given a better one—better in the sense of being more suitable to his needs and surroundings and probable future in life. His education heretofore has not always been just of the kind he most needed. There has undoubtedly been some lack of intelligent appreciation of both his antecedents and his environment.

What is wanted, then, is not any decrease in educative influences, but some change in the character of them. Such a change is what the experiment in the way of industrial education, now going on at the Kamehameha schools, is calculated to aid powerfully in bringing about. We are not at all sure but that the managers and teachers of that institution would object to the word "experiment" as rather disparaging to the results already produced. At all events, the enterprise involves consequences of the utmost importance to the future well-being of the Hawaiian people and state, and the prospects of future success and usefulness seem as bright as its best friends could desire.

## OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. Umatilla, San Francisco, March 31, 1889.

(From our special correspondent.)  
Supplementing my budget of news forwarded by the barkentine Planter, I now send what has transpired within the last ten days, by the S. S. Umatilla which sails at noon to-day, the date originally fixed for her departure.

The Sugar Market.  
Excelsior is still the motto of the sugar market, a further advance of 1 cent having taken place since the Planter sailed. The changes reported to the San Francisco refiners this month, for 96 degrees, have been as follows: March 4th, 5 11-16 cents; March 8th, 5 11-16 cents; March 15th, 5 15-16 cents; March 20th, 6 cents; March 22d, 6 1-2 cents; and on March 26th, 6 1-2 cents. At 6 1-2 cents planters will receive much better returns than they did a year ago.

Death of Simon Cohn.  
The body of a middle-aged man was found in the nets of Italian fishermen near the Presidio Reservation wharf on March 25th and was removed to the Morgue. He had been drowned while bathing. The body had only been in the water for a short time. Special Officer Gas-kill, who reported the case, could find nothing that would lead to the dead man's identification, but later the body was identified by his brother-in-law as that of Simon Cohn, a member of the firm of Egan & Co., general merchants, Honolulu. Mr. Cohn came to San Francisco with his family at the beginning of the year as buyer for the firm.

In the morning he left his home at 218 Golden Gate avenue to go to the Harbor View baths. It is believed that he was attacked by cramps while in the water. Deceased leaves a wife and three of a family.

Notes from San Francisco.  
Mitamura Toshiyuki, a Tokyo physician, has been engaged by the Hawaiian King and will shortly leave Japan for Honolulu.

Telegraphic advices from Australia report a deficiency of 9,000 tons of breadstuffs, all of which must be imported to meet requirements. One sailing vessel has just cleared here for Sydney with 70,000 bushels, and two more are to follow. The Zealandia and three subsequent steamers will each carry 1,000 tons of wheat for Sydney.

Ciprico, charged with illegally issuing Chinese certificates, in conjunction with Hinz, Boyd and others, has been acquitted.

Alfred R. Kelly, dealer in paints and oils, has failed with liabilities of \$60,000.

Dr. Wm. A. Douglass, one of the oldest and best San Francisco physicians, is dead.

Oceanic S. S. Company's stock has an upward tendency, sales having been effected at \$98 per share. Closing quotations yesterday were \$98 1-2 and \$100 asked.

The Charleston has been placed on the dry dock preparatory to her trial trip.

The following is the latest shipping news:

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrivals: March 23d, bark Alex. McNeil 16 days from Honolulu, schr. Anna 13 days from Kahului, March 29th brig Consuelo 14 days from Kahului; March 30th bark Ceylon 17 days from Honolulu.

Departures: March 23d bark Planter for Honolulu; March 24th bark W. H. Dimond for Honolulu; March 27th bark S. C. Allen for Honolulu; March 28th bark S. G. Wilder for Honolulu; March 29th schr. Anna for Kahului.

Projected Departures: Lurline for Hilo; Discovery on March 31st; Zealandia on April 6th, Alex. McNeil and W. B. Godfrey (no dates) for Honolulu.

Boston—March 27th bark Jas. L. Harway for Honolulu.

Loading at Paget Sound, the C. O. Whitmore and Kikita.

The people of the Territory of Dakota believe in a future state.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

European Telegrams in Auckland Papers to March 25th.

Colonial papers had the Breslan dispatch about an engagement between the Nipsic and Olga at Samoa. The Auckland Herald had a cable dispatch from a San Francisco paper, asking for full particulars of the fighting. Neither the Australian nor the New Zealand papers gave the slightest credence to the report, knowing as they did that there was no possibility of such news getting to Europe without their knowledge. The Auckland Herald, however, takes occasion to point out that Samoan matters had been allowed to drift into a situation where such an occurrence as that falsely rumored was liable to take place.

A Berlin dispatch of March 10th says it is reported that the Samoan difficulty has been obviated by diplomacy, and it is thought improbable that the German training squadron will now proceed to Samoa.

From Washington, March 13th, it is stated that Admiral Porter, in the course of an interview, advocated attacking Germany, in consequence of the recent events in Samoa, and retaliating on the Germans for their treatment of American subjects. The publication of the Admiral's views has created a sensation at the American capital.

It was understood in official circles in London, on March 13th, that Prince Bismarck was agreeable to England becoming the mandatory Power at Samoa.

Berlin advices of March 13th state that Germany will be represented at the Samoan Conference by Herr von Boeckmann. A London dispatch of the 18th, however, says the German representatives will be Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Kruegel. Sir E. B. Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, will represent England.

Messrs. Kasson, the recently appointed American Minister to the Court of Berlin, and William Phelps and George Bates, will represent the United States at the Conference. The United States delegates were to leave for Berlin on April 13th. The Berlin Post on March 24th stated that the Samoan Conference had been postponed till May.

Lord Salisbury, in the course of a speech at Watford, referring to Prince Bismarck's statement in the Reichstag, denied that England and Germany were hand in hand respecting the conflict with the Samoans.

He admitted, however, that he agreed with the views of the German Chancellor as to the future government of Samoa. A Berlin dispatch of March 23d says Prince Bismarck, in a dispatch to Herr Steubler, the recently appointed Consul at Samoa, vice Dr. Knappe recalled, declares that Dr. Knappe's conduct towards foreigners and the natives of Samoa lacked coolness, that Dr. Knappe had no authority to declare war, proclaim martial law, or attempt to secure the annexation of Samoa.

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## THE BALLOON.

Prof. Melville Makes a Fine Ascension in the Same Old Balloon.

Word was passed round Saturday that Prof. Emil Melville, with the assistance of sailors from H.B.M.S. Cormorant, was inflating his balloon, the one used in the two previous attempts to fly skyward. About half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon everybody rushed out at the information that the balloon was up. Sure enough, there it was, sailing gracefully over the town, at an elevation of two or three thousand feet. People were disputing whether or not there was a man to it, but a glance showed something bigger than a trapeze bar, and a little steady gazing was rewarded by the vision of a streak of red, the aeronaut's athletic costume. The form of the man was described, also, going through movements on the bar, which made the balloon sag and sway at intervals. At a point nearly over Palace Square the balloon was noticed to be descending, which caused the rush of hundreds to the water front to see the finish of the aerial voyage. Very few except persons near there already were in time, although at its height the balloon did not seem to be traveling so very rapidly.

The aeronaut let go when near the surface of the water, dropping in about four or five feet depth on the reef inside the breakers off Kakaako. His balloon in a few seconds took the water, having careened on its side under a gust of wind. Mr. W. H. Hoops having hailed a boat, invited the ADVERTISER reporter and Mr. F. Godfrey aboard, and this party soon came up with Prof. Melville, who was on a fishing barge, and the boat was then headed for the balloon, that was drifting rapidly to sea. A steam launch with several officers and men from the Cormorant, however, was the first to reach the object, and taking it in tow met the row boat party near the barrel buoy. As the Cormorant party had not time to tow the balloon all the way to port, they towed it to the buoy, Captain Larsen, with another policeman, next arrived in a whaleboat, followed by two skiffs manned by young lads. A portion of the balloon was stowed in the whaleboat, the other three boats were ranged in towing order ahead, and the flotilla started for a pull of a mile and a quarter to port. On the way Captain Larsen kept stowing the balloon, and had it nearly all aboard when the procession halted on the Kakaako reef by the Myrtle Boat Club house.

The inflation of the balloon only occupied half an hour, and it took a leap and nearly got away a few seconds before Melville gave the word to let go. The aeronaut went up hanging by his toes. He did not take the parachute, desiring to test the lifting capacity of the balloon before attempting the grand act, the "leap from the clouds." When at the greatest altitude he could see over the mountains all round the island, and describes the panorama as magnificent. Palace Square looked to him no bigger than the palms of his hands. The Professor is determined to do the performance with the parachute at the earliest opportunity. He wishes to thank Captain Larsen and the Cormorant men, with others, for assistance rendered on Saturday.

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Prof. Melville Makes a Fine Ascension in the Same Old Balloon.

Word was passed round Saturday that Prof. Emil Melville, with the assistance of sailors from H.B.M.S. Cormorant, was inflating his balloon, the one used in the two previous attempts to fly skyward. About half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon everybody rushed out at the information that the balloon was up. Sure enough, there it was, sailing gracefully over the town, at an elevation of two or three thousand feet. People were disputing whether or not there was a man to it, but a glance showed something bigger than a trapeze bar, and a little steady gazing was rewarded by the vision of a streak of red, the aeronaut's athletic costume. The form of the man was described, also, going through movements on the bar, which made the balloon sag and sway at intervals. At a point nearly over Palace Square the balloon was noticed to be descending, which caused the rush of hundreds to the water front to see the finish of the aerial voyage. Very few except persons near there already were in time, although at its height the balloon did not seem to be traveling so very rapidly.

The aeronaut let go when near the surface of the water, dropping in about four or five feet depth on the reef inside the breakers off Kakaako. His balloon in a few seconds took the water, having careened on its side under a gust of wind. Mr. W. H. Hoops having hailed a boat, invited the ADVERTISER reporter and Mr. F. Godfrey aboard, and this party soon came up with Prof. Melville, who was on a